



National
Library
of Medicine



My NCBI
[Sign In] [Regis]

All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Book

Search PubMed for [] Go Clear

☒ Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Limits: Publication Date to 1998

Display Abstract Show 20 Sort by Send to

About Entrez

Text Version

All: 1 Review: 0

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journals Database

MeSH Database

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

Special Queries

LinkOut

My NCBI

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Mobile

NLM Catalog

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

1: J Urol. 1998 Sep;160(3 Pt 1):724-7.

Related Articles, Links



Bile acid malabsorption after continent urinary diversion with an ileal reservoir.

Olofsson G, Fjalling M, Kilander A, Ung KA, Jonsson O.

Department of Urology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Goteborg, Sweden.

PURPOSE: We determine the effect of urinary diversion with a Kock ileal reservoir on bile acid absorption and bowel habits. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We asked 96 patients with a Kock ileal urinary reservoir to record bowel habits and abdominal symptoms for 1 week. Data on 75 patients were further analyzed. Bile acid absorption was determined in 29 healthy control subjects, in 17 before and 6 months after continent urinary diversion, and in 21, 2 to 14 years postoperatively. Bile acid absorption was considered pathological when retention of less than 10% of an oral capsule containing selenium-75 labeled tauroselcholic acid (SeHCAT) was noted after 1 week. **RESULTS:** Mean number of defecations plus or minus standard deviation was 9.4 +/- 6.1 (75 cases). Of the patients 13% had 15 or more stools per week and 15% complained of always having loose stools. Mean value for the SeHCAT test was 32 +/- 19% preoperatively and 17 +/- 16% 6 months postoperatively (p = 0.0023). The corresponding value for healthy controls was 39 +/- 18%. Significant relationships were found between the results of the SeHCAT test postoperatively, and the number of stools per week and consistency of the feces. All patients with more than 10 defecations per week had a pathological SeHCAT test. **CONCLUSIONS:** Most patients with an ileal urinary reservoir have fairly normal bowel habits. Bile acid absorption is significantly reduced postoperatively and approximately a third of the patients have a pathological SeHCAT test. Preoperative investigation of bowel habits is recommended and a SeHCAT test should be performed in patients with frequent, loose defecations. Other types of diversion should be offered when preoperative retention is below 10 to 20% especially in patients with impaired anal control.

PMID: 9720531 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display ☐ Show ☐ Sort by ☐ Send to ☐

[Write to the Help Desk](#)
[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)
[Department of Health & Human Services](#)
[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

Nov 1 2005 04:39:49



National
Library
of Medicine



My NCBI

[\[Sign In\]](#) [\[Register\]](#)

All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Book

Search for

☒ Limits

☐ Preview/Index

☐ History

☐ Clipboard

☐ Details

Limits: **Publication Date to 1999**

Display Show Sort by Send to

All: 1 Review: 0

About Entrez

Text Version

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journals Database

MeSH Database

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

Special Queries

LinkOut

My NCBI

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Mobile

NLM Catalog

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

☐ 1: Biosci Biotechnol Biochem. 1995 Apr;59(4):624-7.

[Related Articles, Links](#)

Free bile acids inhibit IgE production by mouse spleen lymphocytes stimulated by lipopolysaccharide and interleukins.

Lim BO, Yamada K, Yoshimura K, Watanabe T, Hung P, Taniguchi S, Sugano M.

Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

The interaction of IL-4, IL-5, and free bile acids with the immunoglobulin production by mouse spleen lymphocytes was studied to examine their immunoregulatory activity. In the absence of lipopolysaccharide (LPS), IL-4 enhanced the IgE and IgG production significantly and the IgA production weakly, but not the IgM production. On the other hand, IL-5 had an inhibitory tendency on the IgE and IgA production, though not significantly. In the presence of LPS, both IL-4 and IL-5 significantly enhanced the IgE production by mouse splenic lymphocytes. When the lymphocytes were cultured with the physiological concentration of free bile acids (10 microM) and LPS for 3 days, chenodeoxycholic acid inhibited the IgE production, but cholic and deoxycholic acids did not. In the presence of IL-4 or IL-5, these bile acids cancelled the stimulatory effects of interleukins and rather significantly inhibited the IgE production. These results suggest that these free bile acids act as an anti-allergic agent.

PMID: 7772827 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Show Sort by Send to

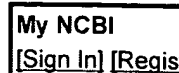
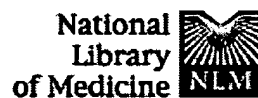
[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

Nov 1 2005 04:39:49



All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Books

Search for

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

Display Show Sort by Send to

About Entrez

Text Version

All: 1 Review: 0

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journals Database

MeSH Database

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

Special Queries

LinkOut

My NCBI

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Mobile

NLM Catalog

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

☐ 1: Pediatr Res. 1994 Feb;35(2):214-7.

Related Articles, Links

Ursodeoxycholic acid modifies gut-derived endotoxemia in neonatal rats.

Schwarzenberg SJ, Bundy M.

Department of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455.

We developed a model for the translocation of intraluminal endotoxin in the neonatal animal and used it to examine the capacity of a nonhepatotoxic bile acid, ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), to modify endotoxin translocation and cytokine response. Three-d-old Sprague-Dawley rats were randomized to receive enterally either no drug, lipopolysaccharide (LPS, 1 mg/animal), or UDCA (400 micrograms/animal) alone, or UDCA followed by LPS 1 h later. One h after LPS administration, the rats were killed and plasma endotoxin and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) were measured. Control animals had low circulating endotoxin (21.2 +/- 7.6 endotoxin units) and TNF (0.06 +/- 0.02 ng/mL). Enteral administration of LPS 1 h before the rats were killed resulted in significant elevation of endotoxin (249.5 +/- 71.3, p = 0.008) and TNF (3.6 +/- 1.3, p = 0.019). UDCA alone did not alter endotoxin levels (8.7 +/- 2.1). UDCA 1 h before LPS prevented the rise in endotoxin (38.9 +/- 11.2 endotoxin units) and TNF (0.2 +/- 0.05) significantly. Chenodeoxycholic acid was studied in a similar group of experiments and prevented neither the translocation of LPS nor the development of increased TNF levels in animals receiving LPS. In conclusion, LPS can cross the intestinal barrier in the normal neonatal rat. UDCA, administered before LPS, can decrease the translocation of LPS and prevent the cytokine response as measured by TNF levels. We speculate that UDCA, administered prophylactically, might reduce morbidity in clinical conditions leading to gut-derived endotoxemia.

PMID: 8165057 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Show Sort by Send to [Write to the Help Desk](#)